

HICKMAN COURIER
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
GEO. WARREN.
OFFICE:
Stein Building—Clinton Street.
The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

George Warren, Editor.
Price of Subscription, \$2.

FRIDAY, : : : : JAN 24, 1879

In accordance with the time-honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic party we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold and silver coin, or paper currency convertible into such coin at the will of the holder. [From all our old Democratic Platforms.]

FOR GOVERNOR.
Dr. Luke P. Blackburn,
of JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
Hon. Henry A. Tyler,
of FULTON.

For Lieut. Governor.
We are authorized to announce Hon. H. A. Tyler, of Fulton, Kentucky, a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

For Auditor.
Hewitt, of Hardin county, as a candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention, May 1, 1879.

For the State Senate.
We are authorized to announce Hon. Henry George, of Graves county, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hickman, Fulton and Graves, in the next Senate of Kentucky. Subject to a Democratic convention.

Fulton County Democratic Convention.

In pursuance of a call of the Democratic State Committee, for the assembling of a State Convention, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of May, 1879, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor and other State officers; the Democratic Committee of Fulton county respectfully request the democrats of this county to meet in mass Convention, at the court house, in the town of Hickman, at 1 o'clock, on the 2nd Monday in February, prox., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the said convention and instructing them as to their choice, if such is the desire.

Re-petitively,
H. A. TYLER, Chairman.
Fulton Times please copy.

GEN. LOGAN has been elected to the United States Senate from Illinois.

The Mayfield Leader favors Dr. A. J. Watson, for the Legislature from Hickman and Fulton.

A BILL calling a Constitutional Convention has passed both houses of the Louisiana Legislature.

Don Jno. Brummal, of Hickman county, declines the solicitation of friends to become a candidate for State Senator.

All unnecessary offices should be abolished. Why pay taxes to keep up offices which are of no practical importance?

The Legislature of Kentucky might very properly follow the example of Missouri, and protect party conventions by making bribery an indictable offense.

The Democrats of Hickman county will meet in mass Convention on Monday, the 3d day of March next, to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

The Fulton county Democratic Convention is to meet the 2nd Monday in February. Score ten votes for Blackburn and Tyler, and more if we had them.

Mr. GOV. UNDERWOOD, candidate for Governor, is said to be a splendid violinist. Well, let him fiddle, while the old Doctor dances into the Executive Mansion.

HYPHENATED newspapers are the fashion these days, and hints are abroad that negotiations are pending by which the Fulton Times and the Miss Ballard News may hyphenate. How would the Fulton Times and the Ballard News Times sound?

The County Democratic Convention meets the 2nd Monday in February, the 1st day of circuit court. Let Blackburn men remember it, and be at the court house. We don't think any other man will be presented, but there is no telling what may happen.

The Cincinnati Commercial is shyly defending the Sabbath. It maintains that this holy day has been well nigh blotted out at Cincinnati, and that great evil must result from its desecration. Such able efforts as the Commercial is making can not fail of accomplishing great good.

On the 25th—Mardi Gras falls on the 25th of next month, and will be duly celebrated in the Crescent City. There was some talk of having no carnival this year, but King Rex has issued his proclamation, announcing his intention of visiting the city, and the day will be duly celebrated.

The City of Memphis, on motion of their tax payers, is before the Tennessee Legislature asking that the city charter be repealed. They assert that the city is bankrupt, because of depreciated property, trade, etc., and unable to pay her indebtedness. They desire to force the bondholders to a fair compromise. The same movement is going on at Brownsville, Tenn.

Our Section to be Helped.
Promise of Prosperity to the Mississippi Valley.

The Congress of the United States, after years and years of partiality to other sections of this great country, and woeful neglect of the interests of the great Mississippi Valley, appears, at last, to be considering seriously and earnestly, the great work of improving the Mississippi and redeeming its immense alluvial lands. Newspaper correspondents, who claim to have made a cause of the members, assert that it is certain some bill of this nature can pass, but which bill, of the numerous ones under consideration, is not determined.

Last week, Congress readily agreed to the appointment of a Commission which is to take into consideration plans for the correction and deepening of the channel, and for the protection of the alluvial lands, and to prepare plans and estimates for a general system of works between St. Louis and the mouth of the river. If the general plan is adopted by Congress, the Secretary of War is ordered to conduct the construction and completion of the works. The Commission makes its report to Congress, and the bill is introduced. Then follows a long session of debate, and the bill is passed.

The rich candidate wants to be honorable, but his ambition is aroused, and his friends and himself see, from the open polls before him, that just so many votes will secure his election, and the use of so many dollars will secure that many votes. The excitement, the enthusiasm of friends, and the desire to get the office makes the temptation too strong, and just so many dollars slips out to get just so many votes. Under the ballot system such temptation cannot occur.

He Leads.
The Blackburn Gubernatorial fever, as his opponents derisively describe it, rages as intensely when the thermometer marks below zero as it did in mid-summer. Of the counties instructed so far, he has a majority; we understand, over all competitors combined. It is probable, by the 1st of May, all opposition will be withdrawn.

Why Should Assemble.
The Mayfield Leader makes an editorial about a constitutional convention and the Hickman Courier. We apprehend "the court scarcely understands itself," but, it asks us to give one reason why the convention should assemble? Well, will give it just one now, and more hereafter. The great debt that is crushing the life out of the people of Kentucky, is the debt that the towns of districts, etc., of the state, have voted upon. A railroad and other special privilege, and a constitutional convention has only power that can forever prevent such monstrous wrongs. Do you see this one point, Mr. Leader? Also, proclaim it to your people.

Decides the Race.
The many friends of Dr. G. S. Miles, in the counties of Hickman, Fulton and Graves, who have been solicitous for him to make the race for State Senator, will regret to learn that he could not find one better qualified to make a first class Senator. He is good Democrat—a man of ability, and has experience as a legislator. We regret his declination.

The Difference.
The State of Tennessee is terribly in debt, and the good people of that State, are being driven by its burdens and oppressions to consider repudiation, or rather as Tennesseans call it to compromise their indebtedness. The State of Kentucky stands before the world as out of debt and cash money in the treasury. As a State this is true, but a large majority of our counties and towns, and cities, are on the verge of bankruptcy, because of the burden of local taxation. In Tennessee, the State is burdened, and in Kentucky the towns and counties. The general depreciation of property, business and all kinds of values, makes the oppression on the people appalling, and the cry for relief is heard in every direction. The way to obtain relief from debts already incurred is not so clear, but the opportunity to prevent any such debts is before the people, by voting in favor of a Constitutional Convention at the next August election.

Prized Above All.
George Warren, the accomplished editor of the Hickman Ky. Courier is urged to become a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. W. is a journalist of superb service for the Democracy at Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1830, I voted fifty-seven times, as I remember it, for Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, afterwards President of the Confederate States, a candidate for the Democratic party for President. He was not before the convention as a candidate, for my vote, and that of one of my colleagues were the only ones he had. I never voted him to be a representative man of the South, and such our electors have shown that I was right. And I believed then and believe now, he was convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases, the jury is too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the fairness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twice tried, and men are convinced of his guilt. I am also